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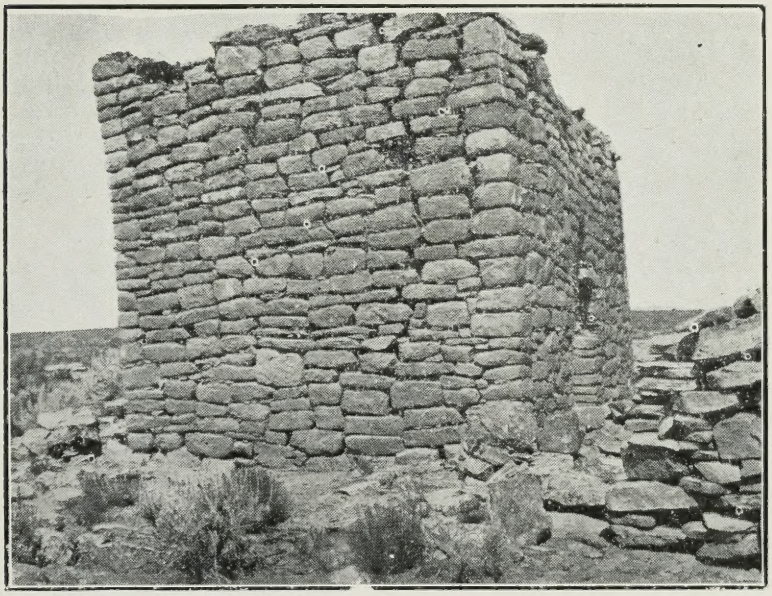
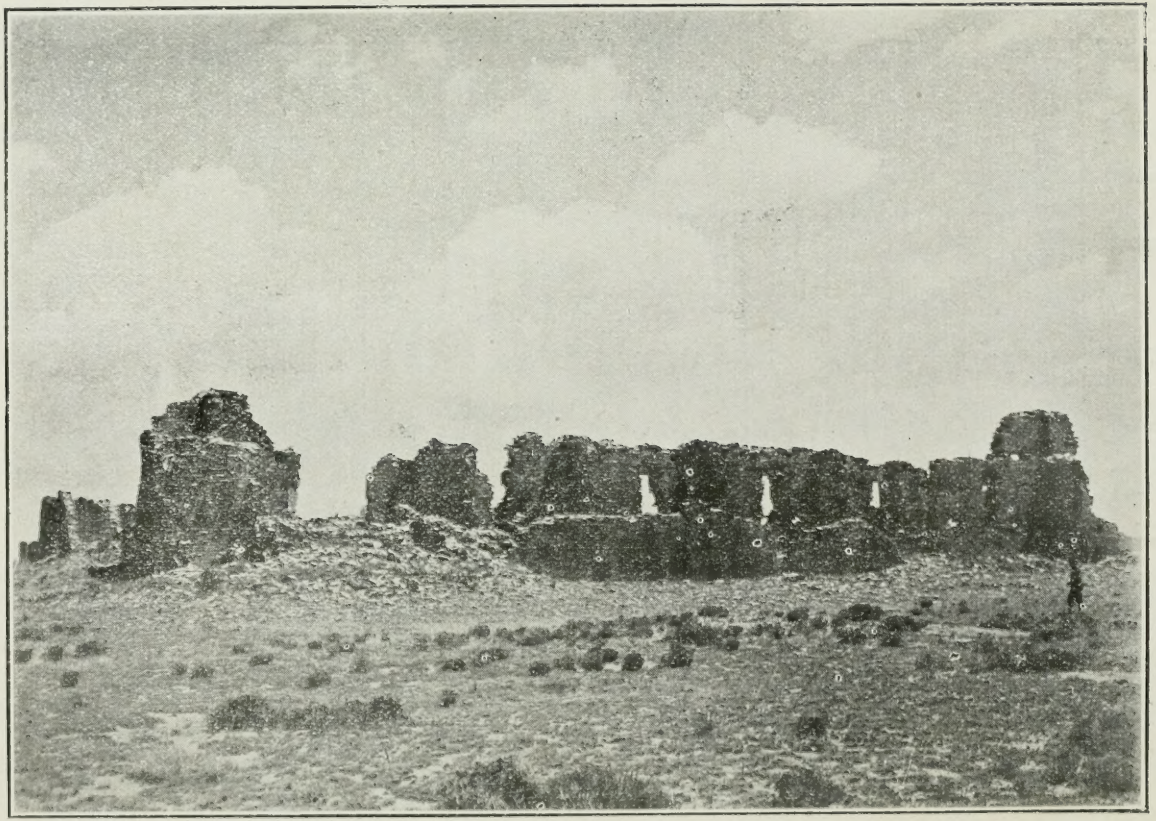


PRE-SPANISH TOWER IN McELMO CANYON



PUEBLO PINTADA—GENERAL VIEW OF THE SOUTH END

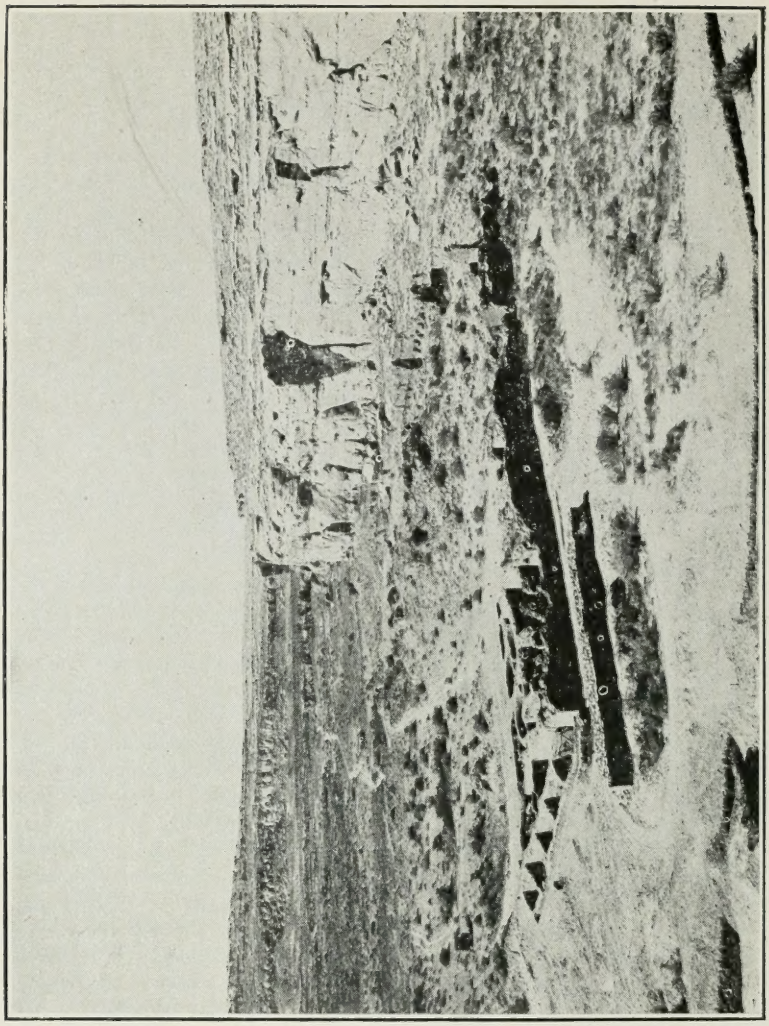
EXPLORATIONS IN CHACO CANON IN 1920

COMMENSURATE with the importance of the work conducted by the School of American Research and the Museum of New Mexico in association with the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology during the past summer, is the double American Archaeology number of "Art and Archaeology" bearing January-February date line. Splendidly illustrated and well printed, the annual American Archaeology numbers of this fine magazine, of which there are now six, give a splendid resume of the work, which is not less than epochmaking viewed from the standpoint of the Southwest, of the School and the Museum at Santa Fe.

The Chaco number makes emphatic that New Mexico possesses in the Chaco Canon a wonder land of transcendant interest whose monuments of antiquity as excavated by the Santa Fe School and Museum will eventually bring thousands of additional tourists to the State and will reveal to science many new facts in the story of the evolution of human culture. Even now, after the first of the six summers campaign that has been planned, it is apparent, that as home builders, the occupants of the Chaco Canon, have no superior in the ancient world. This is the more to be marveled at when one considers, as Dr. Hewett says in his introductory article: "A strip of land seven miles long by a mile wide embraces the entire area that these communities inhabited. It is probable that they never cultivated more than 3,000 acres of land at any one time and never numbered more than ten thousand inhabitants." Says the writer further: "In enduring architecture for residential use, indicating highly organized religious life and social structure, they attained a level not surpassed by the architects of the ancient world. The master builders of antiquity in Asia, Africa and Middle America, excelled them in temples and mural embellishments but not in substantial residence building. In ceramics and some minor arts they reached a plane worthy of the greatest of their contemporaries." Text and illustrations give convincing evidence of this and New Mexico may well be proud that it is its own scientists and its own institutions which are revealing to the world this chapter in American culture history. It might well be termed the most important event in the history of the Southwest in 1920.

Something of the task undertaken by the Santa Fe Museum and School can be gauged from the following: "The ruins ot twelve large community houses, numerous small sites and the accessories of community life, such as sanctuaries, cemeteries, stairways, trails, ditches, the evidences of economic resources, such as fields, plant and animal food, fuel and building material, together with cultural remains of industrial, esthetic, social and religious character constitute the material available for study. Additional light may be obtained through the study of the somatology, language and culture of tribes inhabiting adjacent regions—Pueblo, Ute, Piute and Apache."

Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, director of the School of American Research, began the study of the ancient communities of Chaco Canon as far back as 1902, when as president of the Normal University of New Mexico, he gave his vacation to a reconnaisance of the Canon and prepared the first archaeological map of the section for the Bureau of American Ethnology. This map was made the basis for President Roosevelt's proclamation by which the Chaco Canon National

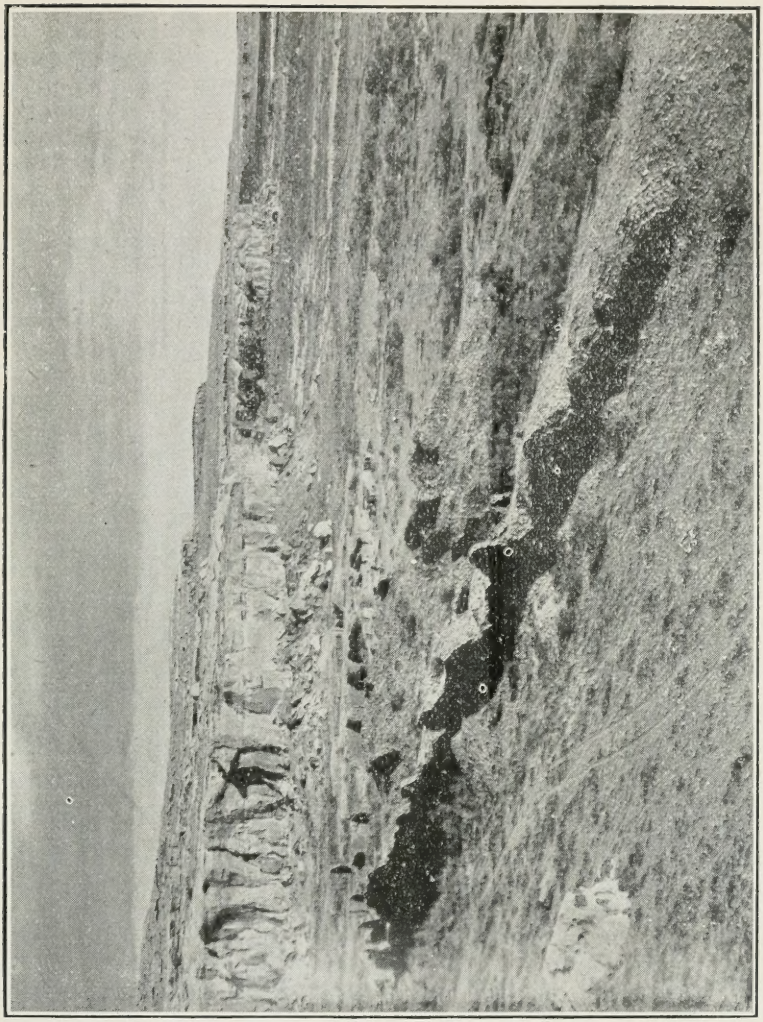


Bird's Eye View of Chettro Kettle from Rim of Mesa East of Pueblo
(Excavations of 1920 in foreground—Pueblo Bonito in distance.)
Photographed by Wesley Bradfield of the Museum Staff

Monument was established in 1907. Since then Dr. Hewett has written much of the authoritative literature on the Chaco Canon and its antiquities, now crowning the work begun two decades ago with the excavations and studies which will give to the world the detailed knowledge of the interesting and the important culture developed in that portion of the Southwest.

That the writer of the introductory article, "The Chaco Canon and its Ancient Monuments," does not lack the imagination so often wanting in the scientist is apparent from the following:

"The majesty of silence and space that rests upon the lands suggests the vastness in which Eternal Mind organizes the energies of the universe. The human spirit so immersed for generations



Bird's Eye View of Chettro Kettle from Rim of Mesa looking Southeast
(Excavations of 1920 seen at farther corner of Pueblo.)
Photographed by Wesley Bradfield of the Museum Staff

must live in a state of freedom that is unknown in crowded centers of population. Humanity, in this environment for ages, would probably be conten without rapid movement, instantaneous communication, the measurement of time into fractions of seconds, the incessant shock of machinery, political campaigns, class hatreds, industrial revolutions and world wars. Space is the first requisite of mental and spiritual tranquility. It is reflected in the imperturbable nature in the Indian race whose psychology was established in the freedom of limitless plains and deserts, forests and mountains. Contrast the history of the European mind, the crowded races perpetually fighting for the limited advantages of valleys and seas and nat-

(Continued on page 12)

The Southwest: Yesterday and To-morrow

By Edgar L. Hewett

Presidential Address

American Association for the Advancement of Science

Southwestern Division

First Annual Meeting, El Paso, December 2, 1920

AT this, the initial session of the Southwestern Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, it seems fitting that we should take a broad survey of the Southwest as it has come to us from the ages and as it expands to the future, inviting the efforts of science, commerce, industry and art.

The natural character of the Southwest sets it apart as a definite unit in our land; co-ordinate with the Mississippi Valley, the Great Plains, the Rocky Mountains, the Pacific Coast, the Gulf States, the Atlantic Seaboard. To understand the natural history of this vast heritage is the first step for those who seek life, fortune and happiness within its borders. It is the foundation upon which all material development must rest.

The human history of the Southwest stretches back over milleniums. In its first phase, that preceding the conquest by Europeans, it affords an almost unbroken record of the evolution of the human mind under certain definite conditions. It is the life history of a race that sought adjustment to a not very hospitable environment, by adaptation to it rather than by conflict with it. In the second phase, that from the conquest to our time, we have the record of the efforts of a race that seeks not so much to adapt itself to existing conditions, as to change the conditions, even to the extent of transforming a region from a naturally adverse character to something agreeable.

This is a heroic process; therefore the history of our race is the prolific source of spiritual ideals. From history come the inspiring stories of achievement, the models of personal character. The results of the long experiments, trial, errors, successes, failures, in human society and government point out the way of assured progress. A forwardlooking people can know the forward way only by being intelligently backwardlooking. There is no other light upon the future, save that of history, and the future can only reap from what was planted in the past. The Spaniards have a proverb, true as it is beautiful, "Manana flor de sus ayeres." In plain truth, tomorrow is the flower of all the yesterdays. In veneration of the traditions of the past, a community lays the foundation of its home life; a nation rests secure in the patriotic devotion of its people. Whatever may come to the Southwest, its wealth in history is assured.

But the subject of material resources will engage the efforts of more investigators than all the other fields put together. What mountains can be pierced with mine shafts and tunnels? where are the oil sands to be tapped? what areas can be brought under irrigation? what of the timber? what of the ranges? It is the extension of the most primitive activity of

man—the food quest. Perhaps with the American people it has gone beyond the supplying of actual needs, even beyond wise provision for wellbeing and that the pyramids of wealth that are being raised in our time, will in the future seem as useless as, and far less enduring than the gigantic works of ancient Egyptian kings. Let us hope not, but that on the contrary this unparalleled accumulation of wealth is destined to be the foundation of a civilization, in which commerce and culture and industry may flourish equally. However that may turn out, our age and our people look upon development of resources as the corner stone of their welfare.

Most imperative of all are the human relations that demand consideration. If the people of the Southwest are to be as successful intellectually and spiritually as they hope to become commercially, then education, scientific research, social and moral conditions, must be considered in a spirit of community of interest throughout the Southwest. When it comes to to the education of our children, the health and happiness of our families, social morality, the pursuit of science, the people of Texas, Chihuahua, New Mexico, Sonora and Arizona may and should strike hands in firm accord.

From the viewpoint of time, researchers are in two camps. Yesterday is to the historian, the archaeologist, the palaeontologist, to the student of beginnings and of the slow evolutionary processes; the shaping of the earth and the development of life; the building of man in body, culture and spirit; the making of races, tribes, communities and nations; the story of the extension of man's supremacy over land, sea, air, and the forces of nature. Tomorrow is to the e ectrician, the chemist, the engineer, the economist, --to those who see in material progress the duty and destiny of man. Those of the former group calculate in milleniums. They contemplate the long leisure of the centuries. Their thoughts move in vast orbits. With them "a thousand years are but as yesterday." Those of the latter group split seconds. They do not care to await the slow procession of nature. They know no orbits. They plow deep channels straight ahead.

I have spoken of the Southwest as a physiographic unit, co-ordinate with mountain, plain, valley, and seacoast areas. Among these indefinitely bounded regions, it is not the least in extent, though it is the least known. Roughly, it extends a thousand miles north and south and eight hundred east and west. It embraces in its physiography, features of all the other named areas. No other is so varied in natural conditionls and resources. At the same time none is more definitely characterized. It lies mainly in high altitudes and for the most part, is not abundantly supplied with water. Because of the scarcity and uneven distribution of moisture over the seasons, vast areas have remained arid. This is the dominating factor in the Southwest; in its history and in its future.

A great part of the human energy that has been spent in the Southwest in the past has been in struggle with desert conditions and so it will be in the future. Aridity then is a sort of key word in scientific research, as well as in industry in the Southwest. It determined the entire life history of the first race that settled here and it is engaging a large part of the mental and physical energies of the people today. Of all the land areas the desert has been the most refractory to man's efforts. The European has been accustomed to working quick and radical transformations. Plains and forests have yielded to agriculture. Cities have sprung up from primeval swamps. The mountains are honeycombed with mines. The sea has been brought into the service of commerce. But the desert remains unmastered. Here for a millenium man wrought and made no visible change. It was for him to take it as he found it, leave it, or die. The Indian made little effort to conquer it. He matched his wits against the scorching winds and smothering sand storms and wintry blasts for centuries. He

learned its ways and adapted himself to its conditions, as the desert plants did. He therefore survived and made it a hospitable home. To the white man it was uninviting, save to a few who fell under its spell and forgot discomforts in its indescribable charm. It is a privilege to be one of those who love the calm desert land. The majesty of silence and space that rests upon it, suggests the vastness in which Eternal Mind organizes the energies of the universe. The human spirit so immersed for generations must live in a state of freedom that is unknown in crowded centers of population. Humanity in this environment for ages would probably be content without rapid movement, instantaneous communication, the division of time into fractions of seconds, the incessant shock of machinery; political campaigns, class hatreds, industrial revolutions and world wars. Space is the first requisite of mental and spiritual tranquility. It is reflected in the imperturbable nature of the Indian race, whose psychology was established in the freedom of limitless plains and deserts, forests and mountains.

If you have known the hospitality of the ranches and haciendas from northern New Mexico to southern Chihuahua and from western Texas to southern California and Sonora, you know what those primeval conditions that I have described did to the spirit of man. The open-handed hospitality, the buoyant social life, the calm courage, the determined resourcefulness of those pioneers, Spanish and Anglo-Saxon, are reflections of that vast environment. These are not simply romantic memories of early days. They are charming realities that some of us have been privileged to know. The men who still live from that time, calm and silent and strong and gentle and generous, are the ones to whom we turn today with our difficulties and our visions, with certain assurance of wise and sympathetic counsel. One loves to dwell on those characters of the pioneer times of our Southwest. They are the greatest asset we have ever had or ever will have. Let us hope that their courageous spirit has been transmitted to us, for assuredly it is needed now as much as it ever was.

I would like in this rapid survey to give you a picture of the ancient Southwestern world, as this is something that may not be done in the section meetings. Will you for a moment obliterate in your minds, every vestige of our civilization? Consulting a map showing the distribution of sedentary population in the centuries antedating the coming of Europeans to America, it is seen that this extensive province was composed of five drainage basins namely, the Rio Grande on the east side of the Continental Divide, the San Juan, Little Colorado and Gila on the Western slope and the Inland Basin of Chihuahua. This was one physiographic unit. That it became in time a culture area that was coextensive, speaks distinctly of the coercive influence of environment upon human society.

The groups of population distributed over this region may be considered contemporaneous. This use of the term must not be taken to imply exactly synchronous periods, but construed in the newer historic sense in which evolution is the dominant factor in human history. A difference of a century or two in time does not disturb the contemporaneity of the people. Here is the picture I want you to see.

Looking across the desert from where we now stand to the north two hundred miles are the cliff dwellers of the plateau near Santa Fe, and still farther north the cliff dwellers of Mesa Verde, Colo.; to the northwest the forebears of the Seven Cities of Cibola, the ancient Zuni towns; north of them the settlements in Canon de Chelly; in the San Juan valley a numerous population of cliff and mesa dwellers, with isolated outposts of small population in every direction. There in western Arizona are the ancestors of the Hopi, and the Little Colorado valley is the seat of many towns. In the Rio Grande

drainage the communities are forming, which are to become the settlements of Jemez, Taos, Pecos and Gran Quivira. In Southern New Mexico are the people of the Mimbres and along the Gila almost from the headwaters in New Mexico to its mouth in Arizona are settlements of Cliff Dwellers where geographical conditions so direct and Mesa and Valley towns like Casa Grande in the level flood plain. To the south in Chihuahua are the populous districts of Casas Grandes, Cave Valley and the cliffs and canons of the headwaters of the Yaqui. may be considered contemporaries and cultural cognates. It may be reasonably supposed that far to the south on the Mexican Plateau, the pre-Aztecan towns are flourishing; that in Central America the earlier Maya communities of Yucatan and the temple cities of Guatemala and Honduras are in their prime and that in distant Peru, the Incas are running thetr course. I hope you can visualize this situation.

It was an epoch of building in America, from Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico to Peru, lasting several centuries and finished before the European invasion. It would seem that the period originated with the formation of the sedentary communities over this vast region, all of which invited this mode of life as the great plains with the countless buffalo herds, the temperate forests and mountain areas, with abundant game and fish; and coast regions with bountiful resources of sea food would not. Where subsistence was derived mainly from the soil and corn was the chief product, it was a matter of vital interest to the people to secure their land in permanence and insure its water supply and build permanent structures for residence, defense and religious practices.

There is a similarity of resources throughout this entire region. It occupies the Cordillera with its principal foci of population in high altitudes. From its northern to its southern extremities, corn was the common factor of cultural evolution, as metal was in Europe. It was necessary to farm by irrigation, rainfall being too unevenly distributed over the seasons to insure germination, growth, fertilization and maturity of corn and other food crops. The conditions of climate and subsistence were sufficiently alike throughout to produce a general type of social structure, discernible in the plans of the towns, and a religion which was practiced with great zeal, based largely upon the Indian's view of nature. Pottery making and weaving were arts that were generally cultivated.

So a building culture flourished in America in localities that invited permanence. An age during which the energies of the people were thrown into construction, not altogether out of need for housing, but partly as an expression of religious fervor. The epoch ran its course and was far into its decline when America was invaded from Europe. This decline would have been easy to account for, had it not set in until after 1492. The shock of the European conquest could not fail to change radically the evolution of the people. It would give them a new and dominating concern, which would modify their entire history. But the movement reached its apex some centuries before. It would seem that it simply ran its course and passed naturally into decline, as did the epoch of Cathedral building in Europe in the middle ages and as such exuberance of energy usually does.

The interesting suggestion has been made that the human animal manifests characteristics identical with those of other animals--insects, birds, etc., in which there is an instinctive impulse to action, an expenditure of vital force far beyond the necessities of life, this being so imperative and often carried to such extremes as to work great harm to the species. So this organic impulse of the sedentary peoples of the American Cordillera spent itself perhaps in building vast community

houses, sanctuaries and temple pyramids, along with the correlative activity of religious ceremonials, which were practiced with prodigious zeal.

In the isolation of the Southwest the range of interests was small, so that the forces of the people that were not employed in food production went into religious ceremonies, building and ceramic art; all rather closely integrated. The result was such a piling up of architectural monuments as rarely occurred even in the ancient world. As an illustration of this, Lt. Simpson estimated that in the construction of Chettro Kettle, a ruin in Chaco Canon, now being excavated by the School of American Research, not less than 30,000,000 pieces of stone were quarried, transported, shaped and laid in the walls. We now know that he might have made his estimate 50,000,000, so much more of the town being buried than he supposed, and in a great part of the walls there being an average of 800 pieces to the square yard, instead of the 450 counted by him. n addition to this, the thousands of logs, poles and slabs that had to be cut in distant forests, transported by man power, prepared with stone tools and built into the structures; the tons upon tons of mortar that had to be made--altogether it represents an enormous task for the small population of Chettro Kettle.

This was repeated proportionately in each of 12 large communities and in an unknown number of small villages in seven miles of Chaco Canon. It was no unwilling work under the lash of priestly or kingly task masters; the American Indians were never so ruled. It was the spont aneous, perhaps intuitive, industry of a strong people, comparable to the heaping up of mounds in excess of actual needs by insect communities. It may indicate the operation of an important organic law. Similar happenings were the building of the earth mounds of the Mississippi Valley, the Pyramids of Egypt and of Mexico, the great wall of China and the European cathedrals of the middle ages. A parallel to it is seen in the present day accumulation of wealth, which goes on far beyond the needs or possible uses of owners, a characteristic of our commercial age, which is being lived as unconsciously by the majority of people, so far as its real meaning is concerned, as was the building age of the aboriginal Americans in their time.

Such was the Southwest of yesterday. What of its future?

The titles of the papers to be read in the various sections of this meeting show the scope of present scientific research. It is a showing that we may look upon with profound satisfaction. Apparently there is hardly a subject that is vital to progress that is not receiving attention. So adequately are all the questions of our material development to be presented, that a reading of the program of this meeting is more convincing than anything I can say. May I venture to express this hope. These investigators are doing work of a highly constructive character. It will influence agriculture, stock raising, mining, finance, education, art — every branch of commerce and industry and culture. They are among the creators of the Southwest of the future. There must be some among them who are not too closely limited to special problems; some who see as a whole the vision of what the Southwest should be. There must be integration of these diverse efforts, inquiry into methods and purposes, and a strong influence for unity in ultimate ends. This I take it, is the particular function of our universities — perhaps to a certain extent of this Association. The name university implies this breadth of purpose and the word association should connote the bringing together of forces for common ends.

It remains for me to speak of the human relations that have grown out of the peopling of the Southwest. On this subject it might seem that no basic principles have been accepted, at any rate, not put into practice. It is true however, that a social structure is emerging from the in-

coherent elements and efforts of this time. Note the words and phrases that occur and recur in your daily experience, whether in business or professional life, that, with the exception of the first, you rarely heard a quarter of a century ago. Education — child welfare — social hygiene—race betterment—sanitation—social justice. They refer to movements touching human relations that are taking hours from your business and professional and domestic affairs every day — labor for which you have no material compensation, but instead, to which you give along with your time and work, a far greater part of your income than the traditional 10 per cent.

Assuredly there is some great impulse working toward the clarifying of the basic principles in human relations. When the period of incoherence has passed, these will probably stand out as clearly defined as are the laws in biological sciences that are understood and applied as a matter of course. Social justice is only the golden rule made operative. A system of education will come to mean simply the provision of that environment which will nduce whatever development each individual is capable of. Child welfare will mean merely the protection of infancy from the beginning of embryonic life to the end of the period of dependence. I will extend this to include the guarding of the sources of life through some generations preceding parenthood; for the time will come when civilized people will prevent a very large part of the imbecility and prenatal infection and transmitted disease inflicted upon childhood by getting at the ignorant and vicious and defective who are to blame for it. Race betterment is the application of perfectly well known biological laws to breeding the human species. Social hygiene depends upon plain individual morality; personal decency in man and woman alike. Sanitation is mainly a matter of cleanliness, as vice and disease breed in filth. Why not have a year throughout the nation devoted to war upon uncleanliness in all its phases. I propose as a slogan for the campaign—"Cleanliness breeds Godliness."

In this brief survey of the Southwest as a field for scientific efforts, I have not thought of it as divided between two nations, but as one natural province. In science we are in the happy situation of not being limited by natural boundaries. The Southwest means Chihuahua and Sonora, as it means Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Our natural conditions and resources are identical. Our scientific, educational, social and economic problems are the same. We have a common history not merely through a few centuries, but for ages past. These are strong bonds, and stronger still is the common ideal of government to which both these nations are irrevocably committed. Let it not be forgotten that through this decade of turmoil, the Mexican people have never wavered in their adhesion to republican government and free institutions.

The government of Mexico has graciously sent its official representative to participate in this meeting. We trust that he may see fit to bear to his government from us a message of good will that does not stop with mere words; the message that a cordial welcome awaits the youth of Mexico who care to come for the privileges of our universities, normal and technical schools and institutions of research; that we shall deeply appreciate the scientific opportunities that Mexico can open to us, and that to bring about a free interchange of thought and opportunity between these two countries, in mutual understanding and helpfulness is one of the objects to which the Southwestern Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is dedicated.

E. L. HEWETT.

ural boundaries. Taking by violence, holding by force, organizing deception to supplement physical might, living through the ages under the shadow of impending conflict with crowding neighbors—Europe could hardly have had a different history and the European race could not have been other than it is—the race preeminent in war, industrial strife and cunning propaganda, with such tendencies as murder, stealing, and lying pervading all social, political and international life. The mystery of the desert reaches its climax when, in the center of this area a hundred miles square without a flowing stream of any sort, we come upon a group of ruins such as Egypt and Mesopotamia and Asia Minor and Middle America have been supposed to have a monopoly on. These are the long deserted homes of the Chacones, the ancient communities * * * which W. A. Jackson in 1877 declared to be 'preeminently the finest remains of the work of unknown builders to be found north of the seat of the Aztec empire in Old Mexico,' an opinion that time has more than justified."

Approaching the ruins with that vision, the subject holds an extraordinary fascination. While Dr. Hewett ventures no guess nor makes any calculation as to the age of these ruins, there are collateral indications furnished by excavations at Pecos, and elsewhere, which justify the deduction that these great builders of community houses had already well established themselves in New Mexico something like fifteen hundred years ago when a great part of Europe was steeped in barbarism and the ancestors of the latter day conquerors of America, clad in the skins of wild beasts, were roaming primeval forests and had no fixed habitations.

Says Dr. Hewett speaking of the Chaco area and adjacent regions in which similarity of environment and of resources resulted in resemblances of culture: "So a building culture came into existence in localities that invited permanence. The students of Southwestern, Mexican, Central American and Peruvian archaeology have tentatively assigned to the sites under investigation an antiquity from one to two thousand years. During this epoch the energies of the people were thrown into building, not altogether out of need for housing but as a development of religious activity. For example: in the town of Chettro Kettle, now being excavated, the indications are that not less than fifty kivas (sanctuaries) will be uncovered. From the top of the pyramid of the sun at Cholula, Mexico, the sites of not less than ninety temple-pyramids may be seen. The period ran its course and was far into decline when America was invaded from Europe. This decay would have been easy to account for had it not set in until after 1492. The shock of the European conquest could not fail to radically change the direction of the energies of the people. It would give them a new and dominating concern which would modify their entire history But the movement reached its apex centuries before. It would seem that it simply ran its course and passed naturally into decline as did the epoch of cathedral building in Europe in the middle ages, and as such exuberance usually does. In Chaco Canon the range of activities was necessarily small, so that energy not employed in food production went into religious ceremonies, building, and ceramic art, all rather closely integrated. The result was such a piling up of architectural monument as has rarely occurred in the world. Lieut. Simpson estimated that in the construction of Chettro Kettle not less than thirty million pieces of stone had been quarried, transported, shaped and laid in the walls."

"The Emergence of Chaco Canon in History," is contributed by Lansing Bloom, assistant director of the School of American Research. It is an admirable historical study which is accompanied by the map of Don Bernardo Miera y Pacheco dated January 3, 1777, now in the Library of Congress.

Wesley Bradfield of the staff of the School writes on "Economic Resources of Chaco Canon." The theme of an intensely interesting and profusely illustrated article by Kenneth M. Chapman of the School is: "What the Potsherds Tell."

"The Excavation of Chettro Kettle" described and pictured by Dr. Hewett, the "pronounced impressions that one receives from the study" of this ancient community house so far being:

1. Exuberance in the building impulse.
2. Predominance of domestic, community life.
3. Intense religious activity.
4. Mastery in building in stone.
5. Efficiency in ceramic art.
6. Resourcefulness in meeting environmental conditions.
7. Dependence upon agriculture, with hunting as the secondary means of subsistence.

Dr. Hewett continues: "Most interesting are the architectural remains of ancient peoples in relation to human life. Monuments of the old world are chiefly memorials of kings, priests and a miscalled 'nobility'—palaces, fortresses, temples, tombs—built by myriads whose sordid lives were of no account, under the compulsion of military and religious power. The common people whose hands made the vast structures built little for their own use. Those dynasties, courts, and priestly orders have been extinct for ages, but the races survive in the abject, servile, degraded humanity to be seen today in Egypt and the Near East. The great houses that have been the subject of this article are an expression, first of all, of the domestic life of the race. They were built by free men, of their own volition in their own time and way, as homes for their families. They represent the labor 'of the people, by the people, for the people,' and they are not wanting in the qualities that make for endurance. They memorialize the lives of the people, not of kings. This culture, too, is in ruins, but the race survives; and whether its survivors prove to be Navajo or Pueblo or Yaqui or Aztec, or any other Indian tribe, it will be found that in spite of all the handicaps of conquest by a race of superior material resources, there survives a dignity, self-respect and poise of a people who developed their culture under conditions of freedom—a genuine 'nobility.'

"It is significant that only representative government existed among the native American people. This fact is not sufficiently recognized, partly due to a misleading nomenclature that is still tolerated—even used—by historians. Such terms as 'Indian princess,' 'Aztec empire,' 'the Emperor Montezuma,' 'Old Empire and New Empire,' (as applied to the epochs of Maya history), 'Inca kings,' 'cliff cities of the southwest,' etc., are based on a false conception of the social and political structure of the native American peoples which all Americans should unite in correcting."

In addition to the "Currrent Notes and Comment" beautified with the reproduction of several paintings, and "Book Critiques," there are two articles on the Maya field, in which the School of American Research has also done notable work for several seasons. Zelia Nutall describes, or rather, adds to the description of Dr. George Byron Cumming of "A Marble Vase from the Ulna River, Honduras," and Marshall H. Saville describes and pictures "A Sculptured Vase from Guatemala," which like "A Ceramic Masterpiece from Salvador" described and pictured by W. H. Holmes, chairman of the managing board of the School of American Research, indicates that the appellation "Greeks of the New World," bestowed upon the Mayas, is indeed justified.

Science and Education

British Universities.

The number of British Universities has increased from 53 in 1912 to 58 in 1921. A Congress of all the British Universities is to be held in London some time this summer.

MUSEUM AFFAIRS

New Exhibit by Davey.

The coming week will see the exhibit at the Museum of a series of new paintings by Randall Davey, the brilliant young New York artist who last winter was special instructor in art at the Chicago Art Institute. Word comes from New York that his canvasses produced at Santa Fe last year, have found ready and appreciative acceptance as well as the more substantial recognition of ready sale at good figures by wealthy art connoisseurs. In a round-about way comes word also that Davey will be given an opportunity, in company with such moderns as Robert Henri, John Sloan and George Bellows, who have all painted in Santa Fe, to exhibit in London and Paris under auspices that would be envied by much older and more widely known artists. Mr. Davey is expected to send six paintings and a dozen or so prints to this exhibit which is to demonstrate to Europe that America is keeping pace with art development and growth.

College Examination Center.

Through the efforts of the Secretary of the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research, New Mexico is to have a College Entrance Examination Center so that the young men and young women of the Southwest who are ambitious to enter Yale, Harvard, Stanford, Vassar and other universities and colleges, instead of going to Denver in June or September, or to the colleges themselves, can take the examinations at the School of American Research in Santa Fe, thus saving substantial sums in carfare and other expense. It is expected that this will bring to Santa Fe each year scores of young people. Santa Fe being an educational and art center with a most delightful summer climate, its selection by the College Entrance Examination Board with headquarters at New York City was quite natural.

Exhibit by Miss Grace McKinstrey,

Miss Grace McKinstrey who spent last summer in Santa Fe and exhibited her paintings in the Museum, writes that her pictures have arrived safely in New York City and are on exhibit with the paintings of other noted artists in the country's Metropolis. Says Miss McKinstrey: "It is quite stirring to be in New York as a great many notable exhibits are now on in the art galleries. I have just attended a tea by the National Society of Western Painters given to the exhibit of twenty-five painters of war portraits at the Metropolitan Museum of Art."--Albuquerque Morning Journal.

Back Numbers of El Palacio.

With a few exceptions the back numbers of El Palacio are completely exhausted and cannot be had from the Museum. From July 1 to December 31, 1920, there was no issue of El Palacio although many inquiries are still being received for copies for that period, and although the volumes of the new series begin with Volume X. For the present El Palacio will be issned twice a month.

CAMERA IN SOUTHWEST

Gifts of Old Photographs.

The rapidly growing collection of historical photographs of the Museum has been enhanced by recent gifts by Miss Rose Dougan, of Richmond, Ind., a member of the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute, and Mrs. T. P. Whites of Austin, Texas. The photographs from Miss Dougan are by W. H. Jackson. Two of them give views of the Santa Fe Plaza when it was an alfalfa field enclosed by a picket fence; one is a view of Santa Cruz from the river, the old church looming up prominently; the fourth shows one of the two community houses at Taos as seen from the roofs of the other, while the fifth is a view of the plaza at the pueblo of San Juan with the

old mission, since destroyed, in the background. The photographs from Mrs. Whites include a view of San Miguel church at Santa Fe before its restoration and portrait studies of Navajo, Apache and Pueblo Indians.

Photographs of the Chaco.

Wesley Bradfield of the Museum, during the season's excavations in Chaco Canon took more than three hundred photographs of the ruined pueblos and environment as well as the details of the summer's work. The illustrations in the Chaco number of Art and Archaeology as well as those in a recent number of the Boston Transcript are from photographs by Mr. Bradfield.

MUSIC AND POETRY

Santa Fe in Song.

The Etude for February prints a tuneful dance song by Theodore Lieurance entitled "Two Hundred Years Ago in Santa Fe." Mr. Lieurance has visited New Mexico repeatedly and has recorded Indian themes with phonograph among the Taos and other Pueblo Indians. The Museum possesses a number of these records as a gift from the composer. The Etude publishes a photograph he had taken with Frida Hempel on a recent tour and also the legend of his wellknown song "By the Waters of Minnetonka." "La Senorita" by Wallace A. Johnson, is an instrumental selection in the Spanish American style "so frequently heard in our Southwest."

XOCHITL, a Toltec Dance Drama.

Homer Grunn, the Los Angeles composer who recently devoted several weeks of his stay in Santa Fe to the study of Pueblo music, composed the musical score of Xochitl, "a dance drama based on a Toltec legend" and which has been staged by Ted Shawn. Mr. Grunn's "Zuni Impressions" which he played soulfully in recital at Santa Fe, and his "Desert Pieces" are well known to music lovers whodelight in Indian themes.

IT IS WRITTEN

European Comment on "New" Poets.

Our new poetry is beginning to strike the imagination of Europe. In the Mercure de France (August 1) Jean Catel is graceful and sound on the work of Edward Arlington Robinson. But it is clear that John Gould Fletcher, Carl Sandburg, and Vachel Lindsay correspond more closely to his preconceived vision of an American poetry. He is acutest on Miss Amy Lowell. He sees, of course, that her polyphonic prose is quite unlike Paul Fort, but makes the curious mistake of allying it to English blank verse which he thinks an ungirdled and prosaic form. No one, however, has more closely noted her "sharp and almost morbid perception of the external world," and the "tenuousness of her Japanese 'stylization.'" In the "Neue Rundschau" for June, Fraulein Claire Goll treats primarily Masters, Sandburg and Lindsay with emphasis on what she feels to be the limitless and dithyrambic element in their work. Her imagination, more even than M. Catel's, is fired by what seems to her an appropriate American contrast to the tameness of European art. She illustrates her articles by some notably fine versions from the "Chicago Poems" and the "Spoon River Anthology," and is amusingly well informed concerning the "little" magazines of the minute. Both critics have in mind a somewhat mythical America which they read into our verse. But both are almost as instructive through their misconceptions as through their just appreciations.—The Nation.

Anthropological Publications.

The Canadian government through its Arctic Board is arranging for the publication of a series of scientific monographs based on the results of the Canadian Arctic Expeditions of 1913--1918. Of the sixteen volumes, five are to be devoted to anthropology and archaeology of the Mackenzie Delta and Coronation Gulf.

PAINTING AND SCULPTURE

Historical Painting by Cassidy.

"The Dedication of the Cross of the Martyrs" is a historical painting by Gerald Cassidy of the Santa Fe Art Colony, which is to be unveiled at the annual meeting of the New Mexico Historical Society on February 18, to be held in the Museum auditorium. The picture has just been completed and deeply impressed those who had the privilege of seeing it at a private view given at the Cassidy studio. The artist makes a successful appeal to the spiritual as well as the intellectual and the artistic. Accurate from the historic standpoint it also emphasizes the symbolism of the cross and at the same time is a work of art. The cross which looms large in the background is the focus from which radiates a vibrating halo of rainbow colors that gives it a supernatural glow which merges into the radiance of the evening sky and the clouds which tip the distant Sandia range. In the foreground are the ecclesiastics including four Franciscans, each one an easily recognized portrait of those who officiated at the dedication of the Cross a few months ago. The multitude with eyes upon Father Lawton who made the dedicatory address, forms a vast semi-circle just below the brow of the hill. In the middle ground looms the dome of the Capitol and the fertile Santa Fe valley. The cedar brush and ruddy color of the earth in the foreground symbolize the material as contrasted with the spiritual. It is an admirable conception which successfully solves the difficult problems that painting of this character offers to the artist.

After its unveiling, the painting will be exhited in the museum galleries for some time and then will be given a permanent place in the Capital City. At the meeting of the Historical Society next week, the main addresses will be by Col. Ralph E. Twitchell who will present an interesting paper on the expedition into the Hopi country from Santa Fe more than two hundred years ago compiled from the original archives, and by Father Lawton who will speak on the Franciscans in New Mexico. An original poem by Father Lawton is to be recited by Mrs. Thomas White at the unveiling of the picture.

AMONG SCIENTISTS

Luncheon for Dr. Fewkes.

A luncheon was given in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., in celebration of the 70th birthday anniversary of Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, the Southwestern archaeologist, who was at one time a member of the managing board of the School of American Research at Santa Fe.

Dr. Hrdlicka Honored.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, the eminent archaeologist and writer, a member of the managing board of the School of American Research, has been elected a vice president of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

Medal for Geographical Research

The American Ambassador at London, John W. Davis, made the formal presentation of the gold medal awarded Dr. W. S. Bruce for research work in the Arctic and Antarctic regions by the American Geographical Society, the medal having been founded by the Hispanic Society of America in 1913 in celebration of the centenary of the birth of David Livingston.

President of Geological Society.

President J. F. Kemp of Columbia University, who some time ago was a visitor at the Museum in Santa Fe, has been elected president of the Geological Society of America.

Gold Medal for Dr. Russell.

Dr. J. Norris Russell of Princeton has sailed for England to receive the gold medal awarded by the Royal Astronomical Society.